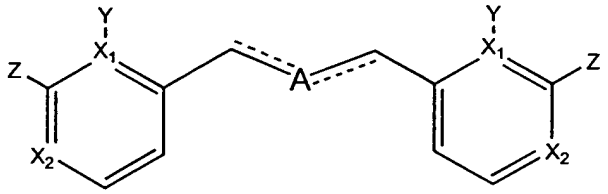
THAT WHICH IS CLAIMED:

1. A compound of the Formula (I)



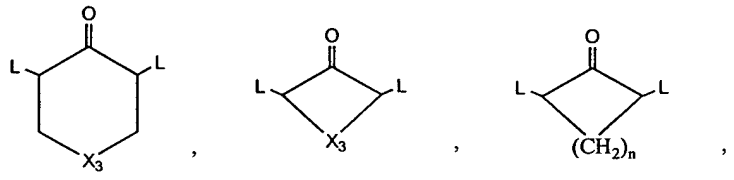
wherein:

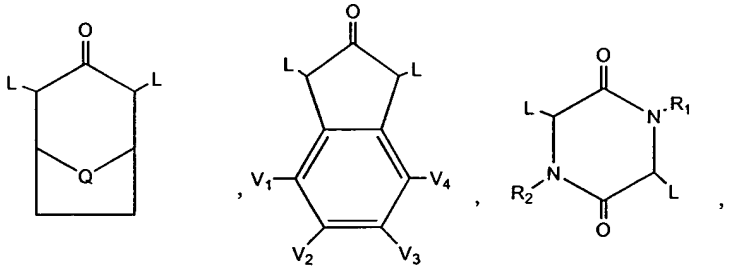
Y is OH, halogen, or CF_3;

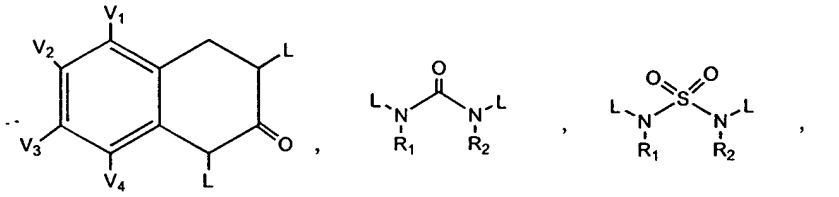
Z is H, OH, OR_1, halogen, or CF_3;

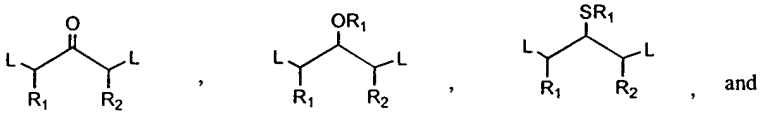
X_1 and X_2 are independently C or N; and

A is selected from the group consisting of:









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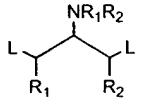
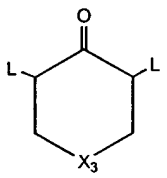


wherein n is 1-8; X_3 is O, S, SO, SO_2, NH, or NR_1; Q is NH or NR_1; and V_{1-4} are each independently OH, OR_2, or halogen; R_1 and R_2 are independently H, alkyl, substituted alkyl, aryl, substituted aryl, heteroaryl, substituted heteroaryl, heterocycle, substituted heterocycle, acyl, alkoxycarbonyl, aminocarbonyl, alkylaminocarbonyl or dialkylaminocarbonyl; the dashed lines indicate the presence of optional double bonds; and L is the point of bonding of A to the compound structure, with the proviso that Z is not H when Y is OH, Cl or Br and A is



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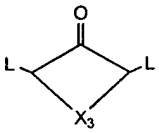

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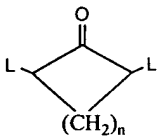

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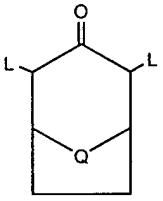


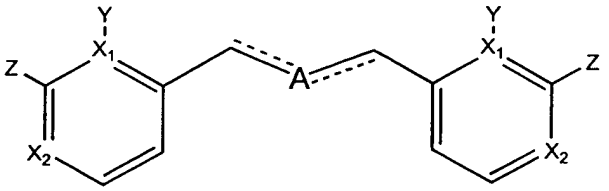
and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

2. A compound according to Claim 1, wherein Y is flourine.

3. A compound selected from the group consisting of:
1,5-Bis-(2,4-difluorophenyl)penta-1,4-diene-3-one;
3,5-Bis-(2-fluorobenzylidene)-piperidin-4-one-acetate; and
3,5-Bis-(2-hydroxybenzylidene)tetrahydro-4-H-pyran-4-one.

4. A pharmaceutical formulation comprising a compound of Claim 1 in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

5. A method of treating cancerous tissue in a subject, comprising administering to the subject an effective amount of a compound of formula (I)



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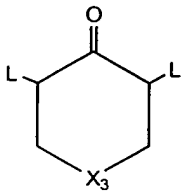
Z is H, OH, OR_1, halogen, or CF_3;

X_1 and X_2 are independently C or N; and

A is selected from the group consisting of: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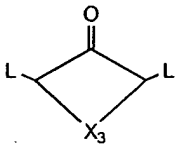
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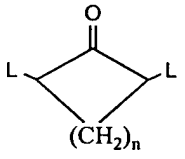
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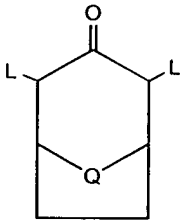
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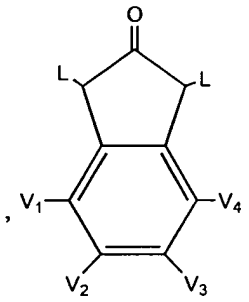
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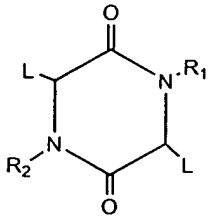
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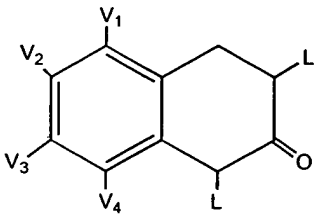
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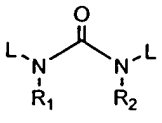
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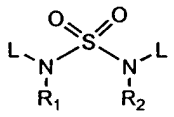
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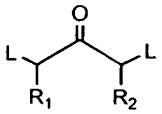
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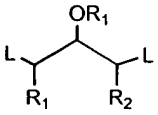
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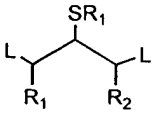
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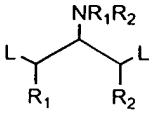
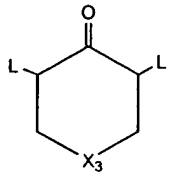


wherein n is 1-8; X_3 is O, S, SO, SO_2, NH, or NR_1; Q is NH or NR_1; and V_{1-4} are each independently OH, OR_2, or halogen; R_1 and R_2 are independently H, alkyl, substituted alkyl, aryl, substituted aryl, heteroaryl, substituted heteroaryl, heterocycle, substituted heterocycle, acyl, alkoxycarbonyl, aminocarbonyl, alkylaminocarbonyl or dialkylaminocarbonyl; the dashed lines indicate the presence of optional double bonds; and L is the point of bonding of A to the compound structure, with the proviso that Z is not H when Y is OH, Cl or Br and A is



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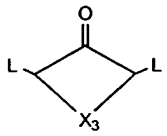

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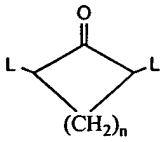

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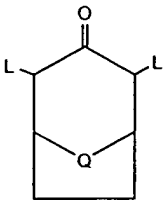


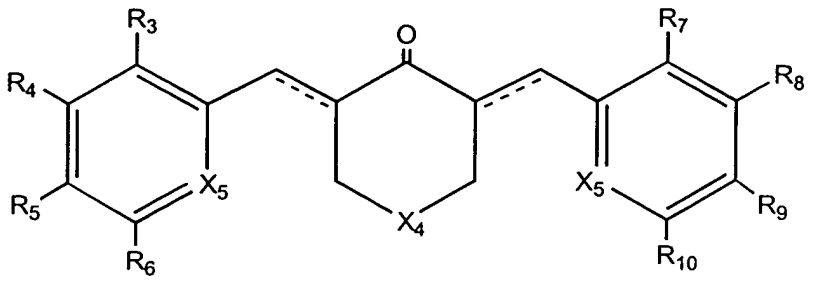
and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

6. A method according to Claim 5, wherein the effective amount comprises an amount sufficient to inhibit VEGF production in the cancerous tissue.

7. A method according to Claim 5, wherein the effective amount comprises an amount sufficient to inhibit TF production in the cancerous tissue.

8. A method according to Claim 5, wherein said administering step comprises administering an effective amount of the compound in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

9. A method of treating cancerous tissue in a subject, comprising administering to the subject an effective amount of a compound of formula (II)



wherein:

X_4 is $(CH_2)_m$, O, S, SO, SO_2, or NR_{12}, where R_{12} is H, alkyl, substituted alkyl, acyl, alkoxycarbonyl, aminocarbonyl, alkylaminocarbonyl or dialkylaminocarbonyl;

m is 1-7;

each X_5 is independently N or C-R_{11};

and R_3-R_{11} are independently H, halogen, hydroxyl, alkoxy, CF_3, alkyl, substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, substituted cycloalkyl, aryl, substituted aryl, alkaryl, arylalkyl, heteroaryl, substituted heteroaryl, heterocycle, substituted heterocycle, amino, alkylamino, dialkylamino, carboxylic acid, carboxylic ester, carboxamide, nitro, cyano, azide, alkylcarbonyl, acyl, or trialkylammonium; and

the dashed lines indicate optional double bonds;

with the proviso that when X_4 is $(CH_2)_m$, m is 2-6, and each X_5 is C-R_{11}, R_3-R_{11} are not alkoxy, and when X_4 is NR_{12} and each X_5 is N, R_3-R_{10} are not alkoxy, alkyl, substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, substituted cycloalkyl, aryl, substituted aryl, alkaryl, arylalkyl, heteroaryl, substituted heteroaryl, amino, alkylamino, dialkylamino, carboxylic acid, or alkylcarbonyl.

10. A method according to Claim 9, wherein the effective amount comprises an amount sufficient to inhibit VEGF production in the cancerous tissue.

11. A method according to Claim 9, wherein the effective amount comprises an amount sufficient to inhibit TF production in the cancerous tissue.

12. A method according to Claim 9, wherein said administering step comprises administering an effective amount of the compound in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.